AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

In the Abstract:

Please replace the Abstract with the following Abstract: --A transmission network system includes a head end for generating a downstream signal having a substantially expanded range of frequencies, a communication medium, such as a fiber optic cable and coaxial cable coupled to the head end section for routing the signal through the transmission network to a plurality of subscribers, and compensation units coupled to operative components of the system for receiving the transmitted signals, selectively amplify and attenuate the signal levels within the substantially expanded range of frequencies, and forwarding the signals to the subscribers. ~~The system is enhanced to have improved information carrying capabilities by the utilization of a broadband signal by the modulation of the signal across a substantially expanded range of frequencies and by the transmission of the signal via a series of operative network particles selectively modified or added to the cable plant in order to provide suitable processing of the signal elements spread over the entire spectrum of the substantially expanded frequency range~~. --

In the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page **17**, line **16** with the following rewritten paragraph:

--FIG. 8 illustrates the XBCS CATV four-way splitter located nearest the subscriber home outlet. The standard CATV last splitters are 5-900 MHz passive splitters. As the nearest splitter is at a distance of about 100 feet from the subscriber home outlet the about 1000-3000 MHz asymmetrical or the split symmetrical information will suffer a substantial loss due to the RG-11 characteristics. To compensate for the loss modifications are applied to the splitter. The signal is fed from the CATV network via input port 820. Filter 822 separates the 1050-3000 MHz frequency band from the signal and feeds the signal to gain and slope adjusted amplifier 802. The amplifier 802 values are calculated for driving the XBCS signal in order to overcome the losses of the RG-11 cables connected to the subscribers home outlets. The modifications of the splitter divider are connected in parallel to standard 5-900 MHz circuitry without influencing each other. Power to drive the amplifier is provided